Tenant Protection Research Summary

- Mayor Weinberger directed CEDO and the Department of Permitting & Inspections to undertake a review of existing tenant protections in Burlington and Vermont, examine best practices from other communities and states, and identify where the City can improve its policies to better support tenants.
- This memo contains staff research on these topics in order to facilitate further discussion

Burlington specific ordinances

- Minimum Housing Standards, Rental Registration, Hsng Board of Review
- Retaliatory evictions
- Additional eviction notice
- Security and pet deposits
- Housing discrimination
- Tenant relocation due to code violation related construction
- Condo conversion
- 90 day notice for rent increase

Existing Vermont & Burlington Tenant Protections		
	Vermont	Burlington
Security Deposit Maximum	None	1 months' rent (1/2
		month pet deposit)
Deadlines for returning security	Postmarked within 14 days	
deposits		
Rent increase notices	Min. 60 days	3 rental periods
Repair and deduct policies	May deduct up to 1/2 rent amount	
Withholding rent policies	For failure to provide essential services	
Landlord Access (non-	48 hours	
emergency)		
Tenant termination notice	None	2 rental periods
Eviction notice	Requires notice for just cause ³ /no	Requires notice without
	cause⁴ with written lease	written lease⁵
Abandoned tenant property	60 days from notice to retrieve	
Application fees	Prohibited	
Retaliatory Conduct	Prohibited	Retaliatory eviction
		protections

Eviction Data

 In Burlington, roughly 60% of renter-occupied households are cost burdened

33% spend more than 50% of their income on rent

• 1,700 eviction cases are filed in Vermont every year, and in 70% of the cases studied, unpaid rent was the only issue raised

Burlington data is not available publicly

Eviction Process: 3-6 months

Notice of Termination with reason and date

- Just Cause 14-30 days
- No Cause 30,60, or 90 days

If tenant hasn't moved then eviction can be filed

- At least two months from the start of the eviction process
- Tenant can cure to stop eviction
- Gets more expensive the longer time to cure

Order is delivered to tenant

- Tenant vacates
- Must pay backed rent and court fees

Required Eviction Notice

 Just Cause termination notice - Nonpayment of rent & criminal activity (14 days) Breach of rental agreement & Sale of property (30 days)

• No Cause termination notice (written lease) - 30 (if weekly), 60 or 120 days depending on length of tenancy

• No Cause termination notice (no lease) - 21 (if weekly), 60, or 90 days depending on length of tenancy

Just Cause Eviction

 California and Oregon have adopted prohibitions against 'no cause' evictions after one year of tenancy.

 California applies this prohibition to all leases, whereas Oregon covers only month-to-month leases.

 Owner-occupied homes and duplexes are exempt

CALIFORNIA JUST CAUSE EVICTION REASONS SUMMARY

Reasons for 'Just Cause' Eviction:

- Nonpayment of rent
- A breach of lease terms
- Nuisance violations
- Damaging the property
- Refusing to renew lease
- Criminal activity
- Subletting in violation of lease
- Refusing owner entry
- Illegal use of property
- Failure to vacate

'No Fault Just Cause' Reasons:

(Requires 1 month rent relocation payment)

- Occupancy by owner or immediate family if included in lease
- Withdrawal from rental market
- Legal order to vacate
- Intent to demolish or to substantially remodel

Rent Control

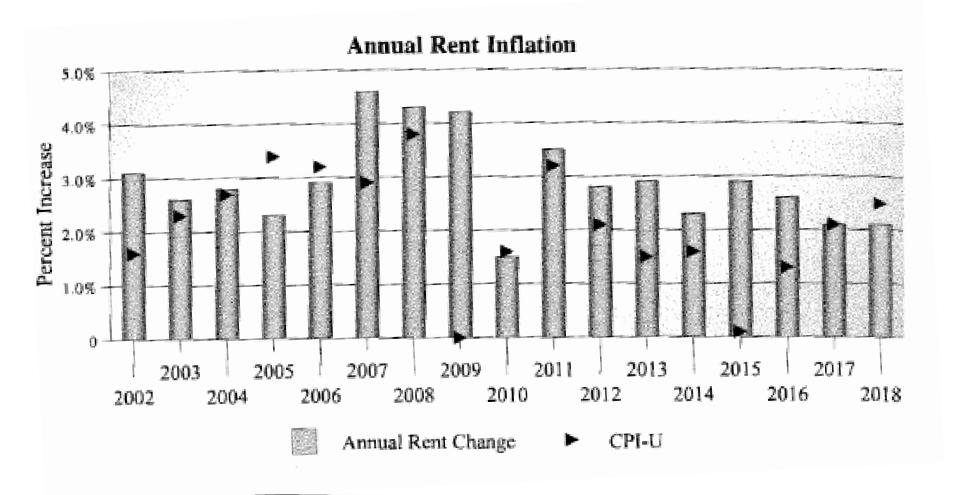
Controversial legacy, rent control 1.0 did not fare well politically, rent control 2.0 focuses on less restrictive rent caps:

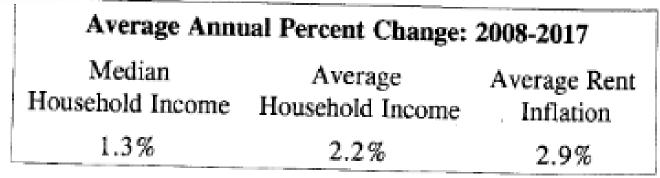
- California prohibits more than 5% plus the percentage change in the cost of living, or 10% max.
- Oregon limits increases within any 12-month period to no more than 7% above average change in cost of living.
- Neither California nor Oregon has strict vacancy control, so rent can be reset after a tenant leaves.
 - (Oregon has vacancy control in the case of a 'no cause' eviction that takes place within the first year of tenancy).

Permanently Affordable Housing Stock

• CHT, Cathedral Square, and BHA, alone control approximately 22% of all of the rental housing in the city.

• IZ requires 15% - 25% of the units in market-rate housing development projects above a certain size are permanently affordable.





Recommendations

 Improve accessibility of code enforcement data, including properties' CoC ratings and complaint history

2. Strengthen the City's minimum housing standards

 Assess capacity of existing tenant advocacy resources to meet demand in Burlington; require distribution of educational materials to landlords and tenants

Recommendations

4. Consider an expanded role for Burlington's Housing Board of Review

5. Review 'just cause' eviction standards and consider tenant assistance for 'no cause' evictions

6. Track data on evictions, Housing Review Board decisions

7. Evaluate existing tenant support resources, and assess need for eviction support fund